Business Notices.

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RESTORATIVE CORDIAL BLOOD RENOVATOR.

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

It is precisey what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste is is revitiying, exhiinstaing invigorating and strengthering to the vital powers, and at the same time revivities, reinatates, and renew the Blood in all its original purity, and thus at once restores and renewers the system in the last of disease. It is the early preparation ever offered to the word, so chemically and shiffully combined as to be the most powerful tenie, and at the same time so perfectly adapted to, as to act in perfect accordance with the lasw of nature, and hence will seother the weekers stomach, and tone up the digestive organs, and thus allay all nervous and other irritation. It is perfectly estimarting, and at the same time it is composed extractly of vegetables, yet so combined as to produce the most thorough tonic effect, without producing any injurious consequences. Such a remedy has long been feit to be a desideratum in the medical world, for it needs no medical skill to see that debinty follows all attacks of disease, and proceeds, and indeed, lay the system open to the insidious attacks of many of the most fatal, such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Indigestion, Dyspepis, Loss of Appelite. Fairtimes, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Night Sweats, Langor, Giddines, Retention of, as well as palariu, obstructed, too profuse, or too scant Menstruation, and Failing of the Womb. These all depend upon General Deblity. This pure, health, to its Cordial and Blood Renovator is as sure to cure as the sun to rise and set. There is no mistake about it. But this is not all. If the system is weakened we are open to bilicus attacks, the liver becomes torpid, or worse, diseased, the kidneys refuse to promit their funtions, and we are troubled with solding and incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge of the same, pain in the back, side, and between the shoulders, exceeding liable to slight colds, coughs, and if machecked, soon emachation follows, and the

their socustomed strength, but safe and free from the thousand stiments so prevalent among the female portion of the world. In shot, it is indeed a mother portion of the world. In shot, it is indeed a mother sordial Try it, old and young; no longer run the risk of dolay; it will relieve, and prove itself emphatically a Restorative Coordial and Blood Remonster.

O. J. Wood, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 14 Marketsk, St. Louis, No., and sold by all good Druggists. Price, \$1 per bottle.



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The measures are as follows: Neek—The distance around it. Yeke—The measures from the points of east-shoulder. Sheve—The length from the canter of the back to the wrist, with the arm beat. Breast-Distance around the body, under the armpita. Waist-Distance around; also length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures, we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of the Imphovad Farson Yoke Shirt.

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Throst, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of th Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any

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IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS. Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identica with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy per

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD, THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS STOTES. THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER, THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REQULARS THE SECRETION OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FREALE WEAKNESSES.

PRICE \$1 a PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,

THE KNOWN GOOD MEDICINE.

BRANDRETR'S PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD. Are safe for all and sure to do their work well. Ban Brown makes a weak Constitution.

Good Blood makes a strong one.
BRANDERTH'S PILLS insure the latter READ.

July 21, 1860, No. 832 Greenwich-st., New-York. July 21, 1860, No. 832 Greenwich-st., New-York,
Dr. B. BRANDRETH—Dear Sir: For three years I was affilieted with Erysipeias, so that I was almost crazy with the
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my condition when I say that I had sixty-two running sores at
one time. Being tired of feeing the doctors and taking their
drugs. I happity called at your office and asked your advice.

Fifeca boxes of your vegetable Universal Pills, and eight boxes
of your salve, used as you directed, made me a scuud and healthy
gram in less than three months.

Yours truly.

J. S. PACK.

man in less than three months.

Yours, truly,

J. S. Pack.

Price 25 cents per box, sold at Principal Office, No. 294 Canalst.; No. 4 Union-square; Campbell's, corner 5th-av. and 29thst.; No. 296 Bowery, and by all Druggists.

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For Nain Everybody should have a bottle "- [Tribune.
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The CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR should be used by every woman who suffers from irregularities. It has never falled to give relief. For eals at No. 177 William-st., and by Drusgists generally. Price & 150 per bottle. At wholesale by Baunes & Pakk and F. C. White & Co.

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"We prefer them for family use." — Tribune.
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Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York. Purge the System, Purify the Blood, and avoid

Bummer Complaints, and Feversand Sickness, by using
The GHARVENERGO VRORTABLE FILLS.
Price 25 cents a box.

Sold at the GHARVENERGO MEDICAL INSTITUTION,
No. 2 BOND ST., New YORK,
By all Druggists, and at No. 13 Park row, New York.
The leading Physicians and Professors of Medical Colleges
piate that these Pulis possess medical properties superior to any

Dr. TOBIAS: I have been in the livery business for 55 years in This city, and in that time have used various Limments; but after by years' trial of your Verretran House Limments; but after the years' trial of your Verretran House Limments; but after the years' trial of your Verretran House Limments; I unhealtatingly pronounce it the best in existence. I have used it for Coilc, Distemper, Sprains, Galls, Sorse, &c. It never has failed to curs in half the time of any other.

Litterfield, No. 540 Main st.

Price 50 cents in pint bottlee. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot No. 55 Courtlandt-st. TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

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PROOF MULTIPEDAL TRUSS.—Cleanly, durable, economicals, a New Truss for Varicoccie, instead of Suspensary Banda Astor House, Barclay

EMPIRE SPRING WATER. -Sold at F. V. RUSH-Ton's, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner

Dr. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE.
Trues with success, in effecting cures of Heroia or Rapture.
Ladies waited upon by a femnie in private rooms. Bathing
Truessa, Supporters, Shoulder-Brance, Supensory Bandages,
Sük Elastic Sückings, Kanee Cape, and all surgical appliances, by
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THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. HOVEY'S COCA GENERALE FOR THE HAIR.
Unlike all nostrums, it contains no alcohol, and is the cheepes teamest, and best hair-dressing in the world. Prepared by S. D. Hovey, Cambridgoport, Mass.

GET THE BEST.—ARTUSARION A SUBSTITUTE or Cream of Tariar. It requires less shortening and is perfectly sealthy.

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Sold also by JOHN DWIGHT & Co., No. 11 Old-shp.

CATARRH.-Dr. C. H. MARSHALL never fails in curicg Catarrh and its lung-combined diseases of every kind. At St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y., a few days longer. Hours 9 to 1. Consult free. Dr. M. cures equally well by letter.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious dessert and the best substitute for animal food, cariohes the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal salcons. HREKERS FARINA BOILERS to prevent burning or scorching; JRLLY MOLDS, of various sizes, forms, and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

New Dork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1860.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of The Daily Tribure, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clook in the evening, with the singie exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tissments will be received until a late hour, but no others can be

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

The Prince of Wales arrived at St. John's yesterday, in the Hero, and met with an enthusiastic

Another defalcation is reported from Washington. Major Sutherland, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, we learn, had his name stricken from the roll of the service by reason of his default to the Government in a sum rising of \$30,000. He was suspended some three months since, and time given him to return the money, but without

The steamer Canada, with European dates of the 15th inst., passed Cape Race on Monday evening. A dispatch from Cagliari states that a Neapolitan steamer had gone over to Garibaldi. Several steamers had been purchased in Liverpool for Garibaldi, and had started. It is reported that France had assented to Naples offering the Constitution of 1812 to the Sicilians, but England hesitated. In the British Parliament, Sir Robert Peel had called on the Government not to assent to the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont. Lord John Russell replied that the Government could not depart from the principle that the people had the right to choose their own rulers. With reference to the European Conference relative to Savoy. Lord John Russell stated that England had accepted the proposition of Prussia, while Austria hesitates. England and France had agreed to abstain from present interfence in the insurrection in Syria, which still continued, as Fuad Pasha had gone there armed with full powers to act. In case Turkey proves incapable to quell the insurrection. then these two Governments will interpose to stop the massacres. Great alarm was felt at Beyrout. The Druses had killed over 2,000 unarmed men in the destruction of one village. Advices from Hong Kong, of May 23, state that the British forces had left for Peiho, and that a collision is inevitable. Breadstuffs quiet, and sales unimportant. Consols 931@941.

KEITT AS CASSANDRA.

On the 4th of March next, the Hon. Laurence M. Keitt of South Carolina takes leave of Congress and his party bids adieu to power, which involves, in the view of L. M. Keitt aforesaid, the dissolution of the Union, and a going to the dogs of things in general. It is the old case of the astronomer with a fly in his telescope, which he mistakes for a gigantic, hideous monster in the "blue inanc Mr. Keitt has just rewritten his notions on public affairs to certain fellow-citizens, and they are duly paraded in the columns of sympathizing journals. We are tempted to copy them, for Keitt is vivacious and amusing; but then he is long-winded, and repeats his breezy menaces from speech to speech and letter to letter, until he renders himself something of a bore. Nevertheless, we must extract a few plums from this last pudding of his concoction. Mr. Keitt puts a good deal of black in the foreground of his picture, viz:

"It is difficult to grope our way along the entarglements and complications which thicken around us; and at best we must often appeal to conjecture. No one can foresee the precise shape which future developments will take; nor can any one now te to what extent probable party combinations will be affected by the loose political material now drifting about. The Whig party is dead; the American party is dying; and in what condition is the Democratic party? The lusty and vigorous energy which has hitherto signalized it is fast fading away; but it is remewing beginning to appreciate the living, real, and substantia the present and future, and is adapting its organization to meet them.

-That is a bad outlook, certainly; but is it not, after all, a hopeful one? The first effect is to beas Mr. Keitt and all of us see-the election of Lincoln: but then the Democracy "is renewing "itself," &c., or casting out Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty, and may thus be soon stronger than ever: while Black Republicanism, resting on ignorance, bigotry and falsehood, and thoroughly steeped in corruption and peculation, will steal and bribe and squander so that the country must become intensely nauseated with its first four years of rule. Would it not be wise to exercise a little patience and let it expose itself to universal loathng and execration?

Prudence and Policy might thus counsel; not so Chivalry. Mr. Keitt aphoristically avers that Anti-Slavery "is founded in the speculations of fanciful "theorists;" "addresses itself to the vanities and · Pharisaical assumptions of men who only rise from the dust of traffic to mouth insipid and insane sentimentalities;" and "inflames a diseased conscience with lust of spoils and lust of power." Retrograde progress," philosophizes Keitt, "is far more exciting than real progress." "An error which has been convicted as a brutality" (witness the Brooks outrage on Sumner), "can never hope to recover its ground as a philoso-"phy"-whence we infer that Slavery must be in rather a bad way, at least "as a philosophy." Mr. Keitt proceeds to inform us that "Abolition-"ism has been convicted of brutality and barbarism in the richest islands of the world, and of throwing them into jungles and depopulation," and "now seeks to wreak its atonement for mercenary sordidness upon the 'glittering generali-'ties' of universal equality." We are not well versed in the nicer intricacies of the Carolina tongue, but "wreak its atonement" has no synonym in the English language, or we should present it in translation. The upshot of the matter is, however, according to Keitt, that "the 'irrepres-" sible conflict,' though artificial, unjust, and in-

"human, is fast becoming a living and terrible "reality." To be sure it is, when such a superserviceable teol of the Slave Power as Stephen A. Douglas comes to be denounced and opposed by the Keitts and Yanceys as little better than an Abolitionist.

" It is idle to deny," says Keitt, "that the North " is to the South a hostile community." Hostile in what? to what? Is the dentist hostile to the customer whose dilapidated tooth he proposes to extract? Is the surgeon hostile to the cripple whose gangrened and unserviceable leg he is called to amputate? Is there one man in all the North who does not heartily wish the South were stronger, freer, more populous, more enlightened, more powerful, more just, more progressive, than she is? We know of none. What folly, then, to talk of the North as "hostile" to the South! Why not, using the English instead of the Carolina language, say that the North resists the diffusion of Slavery over the vast Territories of the West, holding that such diffusion would prove a curse to North, South, and all concerned? If the exact truth will not subserve the end in view, better keep silent altogether.

Yet Mr. Keitt maunders and blunders on in this blind way:

"The other issues, and those which are to be pressed on to execution, are—that the South is an inferior section, that she must be made tributary to the North, and that the powers of the Government must be used to destroy her institutions, which are a biot upon the common escutcheon.

That there are the distinct and vital issues presented to the

country by the Black Republican party, no one can truthfully deny."

-It is evident that precision of statement and accuracy of assertion were not cultivated at the University which had the honor of enrolling Mr. Keitt on the list of its graduates.

-But Mr. Keitt, though somewhat befogged and misguided as to the principles and objects of the rising party, is not at all blinded to its flattering prospects. He says:
"The Black Republican party is stronger to-day than it has

ever been before. It now controls substantially the political or-ganization of all the Free States, except California and Oregon gamization of all the Free States, except Camornia and Oregon it is, too, in its declarations and principles, more impudent and aggressive than it has ever been before. It is true, Mr. Seward, the cunning artificer of the party is not its elected standard-bearer in the present contest, but Madame de Sevigne well says: bearer in the present contest; but Madame de Sevigne well says:

'It is not always the same man who warms the oven and who eats the bread.' Mr. Seward's intellect, cultivation and ambition, made him too conservative for the masses of the Black Republican party; and, true to their instincts, they selected a man whose when the contest is the selected a man whose when the selected a man whose who if not disgusting to see a party in this country putting forward a man for the Presidential chair, once occupied by Washington and Jefferson, whose only achievements have been that he split a few hundred rails in early life; and, at a later period, villified the armies of his country while fighting her battles on a foreign soil; and, to crown all, charged one hundred dollars a night while advocating the principles of his party, and his own claims to its nomination for the highest office in the gift of the Re-

-There are about as many grave mistakes as lines in the above-quoted paragraph; and some of them are calculated to perplex and confound the adoring Keittites. How is it that a party so "im "pudent and aggressive" as the Republican, prefers "vulgarity and ignorance" to "intellect and 'cultivation?" Is it not odd that Gov. Seward's 'ambition" has rendered him "too conservative for the masses of the Black Republican party?" And how under the sun does it happen that a literary association hires an ignorant imbecile, who never did anything notable but disgust Mr. Keitt, and pays him \$100 [really \$200] per night for merely "advocating the principles of his party" and commending his own aggrandizement ?- and not merely pays the \$200 out of the proceeds, but makes a handsome surplus by the operation ! At that time, there were not ten persons in our City who supposed Lincoln had a chance of being nominated. Manifestly, the taste for "vulgarity and "ignorance" must be alarmingly prevalent hereabouts, so that Mr. Keitt should have the Supreme Court make a fresh decision interdicting vulgar rail-splitters from delivering lectures or running for President. Their perverse popularity is an

element of public danger.

Mr. Keitt having asserted that the Republican party has since 1856 not only increased steadily and generally in strength and power, but has like-"impudent and aggressive," proceeds to stultify himself after this fashion:

" But let us look to the late platform of the party. As if i shrunk from the shameless avowal of its foul purposes, it sought at Chicago to conceal them beneath deceiful and fine-spun phraseology, and thereby added fraud to fanaticism, and mendaeity to cumning. But, through the thin covering of deceitful words, appears the purpose of the party in all its fullness and deformity. It reaffirms the Philadelphia Platform, in which Slavery and Polygamy' are declared to be 'twin relics of bar-'barlsm, to be speedily destroyed,' and then goes on to further declare that 'Freedom is the nermal condition of all Territories, no matter how acquired or what may be our condition when acquired.' (I have not the platform by me, but I quote its

-Really, we must send Mr. Keitt a copy of the Chicago Platform gratis. It is not right that an American statesman of his caliber should, for want of it, be plunging and ramping in this bull-in-a-China-shop fashion. As he proposes to get up a rebellion directly upon Mr. Liacoln's election, impelled merely by his abhorrence of the principles of the Republicans, before they shall have had a chance to embody them in acts, he must be made to contemplate if not to understand those principles as they are, no; as he mistakenly fancies them. (Boy! mail a copy of the Chicago Republican Platform to Hon. L. M. Keitt, Orangeburgh

C. H., S. C.) The Adonis of the Chivalry, having sufficiently muddled his brain by a column or so of such declamation as we have quoted, attains his climax as follows:

"What would have been the course of this party ha been in power during the recent invasion of Virginia? Unde the auspices of Lincoln, and Giddings, and Summer, apostles o confusion and enemies of peaceful advancement, it would neces-sarily have sided with the abolition traitors who had invaded that Commonwealth. Shall we permit a party stained with treason, hideous with insurrection, and dripping with blood, to

-No, dear Laurence! we just sha'n't; and that 's why your folks are about to be expelled from power by the People. Your leaders plotted treason, threatened treason, in 1856, on the bare chance of their defeat in the election then pending. They talked openly, in case they should be beaten at the polls, of raising a great army, and thereby seizing the Capitol, the Treasury, and the Federal Armories, thereby forcibly preventing the inauguration of Col. Fremont as President. By enormous bribery and wholesale fraud, you carried that election: how did we, who were thus beaten, behave I Did we even talk of resisting the inauguration of your President, though, in spite of gigantic frauds. ne was still chosen by a minority of the popular vote? Did we raise a hand or breathe a murmur against the validity of his election? True, we have not been able to approve many of his official acts; but have we not yielded him throughout the full measure of obedience required by the Constitution? You know that we have. Well, Mr. Keitt! the discipline so administered to us is about to be commended to you. You are about to have a chance to behave yourselves out of power; and we cherish no shadow of doubt that you will be at least as exemplary in that as in your

but we are careful to keep within the bounds of truth. Your gasconade of secession, and resistance, the Union already a painted ruin, &c., &c., we do not propose to take seriously. Suffice it that your State will not undertake to repeat in 1861 the tantrums of 1833; and if she did, she will be treated as she was then-kindly but firmly. The Union will outlast the whole of us, and South Carolina will remain in it. Meantime, will you consider what lessons you are teaching your slave in putting forth such fulminations as the following

"Silken declamation and slack-nerved votes are not enough to rescue popular liberties from danger. Liberty is a seriou game, to be played out, as the Greek told the Persian, with game, to be played out, as the Greek told the Persian, with knives and hatchets, and not with drawled epigrams and soft pe-titions. The lowest sentiment of contempt which 8 freeman can feel, is that excited by a wretched serf, who has been polished and educated to a full sense of the degradation of his po-sition, yet is without manhood to do more than utter piteou ismentations. Liberty, in every age, had her martyrs before she enjoyed her full, free worship. We have our honored acroll o names, in whose deaths we still live; but we hold our libertie not alone because these men lived as freemen, or died as mar tyrs, but because we can furnish many more men to live as the lived, and die as they died, when the occasion arises." Should the time ever come, Mr. Keitt! wherein

your State should seek to raise her arm against the Federal authority, you will be constrained to re member that fully one half her population are held in abject, hateful bondage, and that such words as we have just quoted have for them a ceep, a fearful significance. You are playing with lighted matches, forgetful that you live in a powder house. Let us all keep steadily in mind the truth that-for freemen, at least-our age has nobler and surer weapons than steel and fire, and that wrong may be redressed more completely, effectively, without than through bloodshed. Peace and Order are important and desirable for us all; for you, they are the vital breath. Have done, then, with your unseemly, untimely vaporing and bullying, and either speak the words of persuasion and conciliation or be silent ever more!

A PALTRY PRETENDER.

So the Count de Montemolin and his brother Do Fernando have revoked the renunciation of their rights to the Crown of Spain which they signed the other day at Tortosa, when they were prison ers after the abortive attempt of Ortega for their restoration. No doubt they were in duress, and could honestly plead that they were in fear of their lives at the time. Nor do we suppose the Queen of Spain and her Cabinet courted much on the sincerity of the act, or are much surprised at its being rescinded. It was one quite as much for her relief as for theirs. A pretender to her crown and his brother, her own cousins, whose rights according to the canons of legitimacy and the immemorial laws of the Spanish monarchy are irrefragable, were as uncomfortable customers to deal with as could well be imagined. The public sentiment of Europe would not suffer her to put them out of the way by the ax, and their presence as prisoners of State within the realm would be a continual irritant of Carlist sympathy and constantly provocative of attempts for their deliverance. Queen Isabella was, doubtless, as glad of an ex cuse to be rid of them quietly, as they were to be allowed to escape on so easy terms as a lie-es pecially, as their renunciation of their rights only left them open to be claimed by their intermediate brother. Don John, which claim he did not delay to make.

It must be owned that, according to the good old notion that nations came into the world saddled and bridled, and kings ready booted and spurred to ride them, the case of these Carlist Princes is a hard one. Ferdinand VII. had been twice married without issue, and was generally believed incapable of any .- On the death of his second wife. a Princess of Saxony, he married the notorious Christina of Naples, his near relation, in 1831. Two daughters, the present Queen and her sister, the Duchess de Montpensier, were born after this marriage, in 1832 and 1833 respectively. Whether they were born of it was scarcely a question in Spain, and the relations of the Queen with Muñoz. now Duke de Rianzares, left little doubt as to their real paternity. Had there been a son, there would probably have been no opposition to his succe whatever scandal might be mixed up in the matter But the king died in 1833, having, not long before, under the influences of his wife, repealed the ancient Salic law by which none but males could succeed to the throne of Spain, and settled the crown on his heirs female, in case he should die without heirs male. It is hardly to be wondered at that Don Carlos, who was the rightful heir pre sumptive to the crown, according to all Spanish law and custom, should have engaged in a long war of succession, in which he had the sympathy of all legitimacy and all toryism. And, failing in his attempt to recover it, it is very natural that his sons should feel acutely the injury of being thus thrust aside to make way for the Muñoz dynasty By any rules of legitimate succession, Charles VI. is the true sovereign of Spain and the Indies, or what is left of them.

But, happily for mankind, other elements than due legitimate succession now enter into the question of who shall sit booted and spurred on the back of the many-headed beast of burden. The interests of the long-enduring nation have now some slight share in deciding who he shall be, and how he shall use his whip and spurs. The very dubiousness of the title of Isabella has compelled a better vovernment at her hands than any Bourbon of undoubted legitimacy would have consented to, except under compulsion. The popular sentiment and will have some weight there, and hence the country has been prosperous beyond precedent for the last quarter of a century. Spain is probably now richer and stronger in all the elements of national greatness than she has been in a century and a half. It is by no means certain that this would have been the case had Charles V. succeeded, with all the hereditary obstinacy and bigotry of the Bourbons, to the throne of Ferdinand VII. The title of the Jacobite princes to the British throne was much more perfect than that of the Hanoverian usurpers, as they held them to be; but the greatness of England is owing to the circumstance that her interests were put above the dynastic rights of a royal family. So it will be in Spain. The renunciation of their rights by the Carlist princes, or their reclamation of them, are matters of small consequence now. Or they are of consequence only as damaging their prestige in the eyes of the party which stood so manfully by them. "When dubious title shook the maddened land,"

and has always held to the sacredness of their title We doubt whether it will ever think it worth its while to risk confiscation and death in their behalf again. And the nation will not be swift again to endanger its substantial prosperity and growing reedom for such shadows as these.

Pretenders are not now what they once were. The French Revolution has done much to vulgarize and mediatize them, by the shock it gave to all the old rooted notions of the divinity of kingship. We imagine that there is very little of that old

drink the King over the Water, and the health of "the little gentleman in velvet"-areaning the mole whose bill tripped up the horse and caused the death of William III .- for years after the possibility of the restoration of the Stuarts had vanished. The Age of that kind of Chivalry is past, and that of economists has replaced it. And it is well that it is so. Kings must now represent present ideas, and not past ones: and all Pretenders must govern themselves accordingly. Nations will expect to be bettered themselves if they take them back. They will not take them back merely for the satisfaction of a sentiment of loyalty, or an abstract idea of right. There are a good many of them floating about Europe at present-more than Candide met at that famous dinner of his at Venice. This Count de Montemolin, the Counts of Chambord and of Paris, the fugitive Dukes of Tuscany, of Parma, and of Modena, not to mention Col. Gostafson, the heir of the great Gustavus, and others. We trust that Bomba and Francis Joseph will soon be added to the goodly company, and we should not grieve if Bonaparte were found following after. In one thing, however, all Pretenders are alike, now as of old. No one who has ever thought he had a chance of a Crown ever gave up the hope of it, any more than a potential President of these United States ever thought of anything else after his name had been coupled with that office. But we do not believe that the genius of any coming Scott will invest any of these cotemporary Pretenders with the romance he threw about the name of the drunken wife-heater, Charles Edward. The world knows too much about them. It is all the better for the world.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

The large majority of those Democrats in the State of New-York who support Douglas are of the old Barnburner, Buffalo-Platform wing of the party. The same is true of such of the journals as fly his name at their editorial head, which then had an existence. Of all the arguments employed by this class of politicians and newspapers in behalf of Douglas, the most unseemly is the assertion that he is the "regular" nominee of the party, and therefore every Democrat is bound to support him. Tested by strict rules, neither he nor Mr. Breckinridge received a regular nomination. The statement of this fact is one of the few truths uttered by Mr. Buchanan since he assumed the Presiden-But, even if it were otherwise, with what kind

of grace or consistency can these Barnburner caders and journals insist that the assumed "regularity" of Douglas's nomination has any binding force upon the masses of the party? Gen. Cass was, beyond all controversy, the regular nominee of the Democracy in 1848. And yet, because it suited their prejudices and revenges to bolt him and to beat him, the Barnburners got up the Buffalo Convention, and, placing Martin Van Buren upon its platform as their candidate, they run down "the Great Michigander" (as they irreverantly called our venerable friend), scouted the binding force of regular n minations, and, both by words and deeds, proclaimed that Democrats had the right to bolt the candidates and repudiate the platforms of the party, in order either to maintain important principles, gratify personal antipathies, or avenge cherished wrongs. Among the conspicuous leaders in this historic revolt against Gen. Cass and regular nominations, were Dean Richmond, Sanford E. Church, Peter Cagger, William Cassidy, Simeon B. Jewett, William H. Ludlow, Alonzo C. Paige, John Cochrane, John Van Buren, William Taylor, Enoch B. Talcott, Henry D. Barto, Isaac Butts, and a host more of prominent politicians, who now insist that all Democrats are bound to support Douglas because he is the "regular" candidate. As these part sans scouted Cass, and sustained Van Buren in 1848, so now, borrowing their arguments, and emulating their example, thousands of Democrats in our State scout Douglas, and sustain Breckinridge.

This city was once blessed with a Commo Council known in our municipal history as the Forty Thieves. The present Common Council would seem to be equal in virtue to that fa nous body. Its last exploit is the Japanese business. It appears that the city is to be saddled with a bill of one hundred and five thousand dollars for the entertainment of the embassy lately lodged at the Metropolitan Hotel. This is nothing but an enormous piece of robbery. Yet it has been deliberately resolved upon, and its consummation is apparently to be pressed forward with all practicable dispatch. In order to save the parties engaged as much as possible from the public indignation, the people are never to know the items of the bill whose aggregate composes this surprising swindle. We find it mpossible by any means to learn what are these items, or how the amount of \$105,000 is made up. All that is disclosed is the sum total, and that is to be blindly paid, according to the subjoined rescript of the Committee, which we repub ish for the more conspicuous information of our readers:

of our readers:

"Office of Clerk of Common Council,
No. B City Hall, New York, July 13, 1860. S

"Bonket T. Haws, esq. Controller:—Dear Nor. The Joi
Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to review and entertain the Japanese Embassadors, having collecte the bills of expenses incurred by shem in the performance their duty, find the same amount to shout \$125,000, but as some of them are decemed exorbitant, the Committee wireduce them to, say, \$105,000, which sum will be required for their aettlement. You will, therefore, please insert that amoun in the ordinance making additional appropriations for the yea 1860, called for by the resolution of the Board of Aldermen of the 18th Jone, ult.

"F. I. A. FOOLE, JAMES BAGLEY, ABES OWENS, CHAS G. CORNELL, ALEX. L. SHAW, L. M. VAN WART, GEORGE STARR, Joint Special Committee.

F. I. A. FOOLE,
ABRAM LENT,
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
L. M. VAN WART,
JOHN H. ERADY,

This is a subject on which we expect to comment epeatedly and plainly; but before it is too late, we wish to make a last appeal to one of the Joint Special Committee, in whose honesty we have had confidence. We refer to GEORGE STARR of the Ninth Ward. We ask him if he wishes to preserve the respect of his fellow-citizens? Does he prefer to bear an he norable name? If he does, he cannot allow his signature to remain affixed for a moment longer to such a document as the above. For we tell him it is a document black all over with robbery and with infamy. We hope to hear from Mr. Starr that he disclaims it, and that he at least washes his hitherto honest hands or this piece of wholesale thieving. In that hope we pause for to-day.

The Albany Atlas professes a willingness to aid in the exposure and rebuke of the corrupt legislation which disgraced our Capitol last Winter. Very good. We propose, so soon as may be, to publish an exhibit of all the manifestly jobbing, noney-making measures of last Winter, with the Yeas and Nays on each, designating each member by his County or otherwise so that there shall be no mistake as to his identity. The politics of each member shall also be clearly indicated in our

Will The Atlas aid us in preparing and diffusing present relation. We know this is not high praise; feeling of loyalty which made the English Jacobites | such an expose? We do not ask nor care how it | it will command a much stronger vote than there

will affect this of the t party. We know perfectly well that venality known no party, that jobbery and corruption have their neasterspirits and their in. struments in all parties. On, aim is to ferret the out and so blazon their ev. deeds as to reads them incapable of further mis bief. If The Atlas will aid this good work, so much the better.

The Atlas coolly observes:

"The Washington Market scheme we believe originated in THE N. Y. TRIBUNK office. There, at least, the first plausible presentation of the cheat was made to the public; and whoever was the writer of the well-remembered paragraph, was, we have no doubt, a participant with Messrs. Taylor and Brennau in the profits of the lease."

We, certainly, have no recollection of any such paragraph as The Atta; so vividly recollects; and we know no person as a "participant with Mesers."
Taylor and Brennan in the profits of the lease," and are sure no one connected with THE TRIBUNE stands in that category; but in so far as the lease to Messra. Taylor and Brennan operated to break up the corrupt jobbery by which a property worth \$100,000 per annum had for years been clandestinely managed by certain City officials so as to return next to nothing at all to the City (or any other Treasury) we say now, what we have probably said before, that we are very glad that the lease was made, and believe its consequences involved more of good than evil. The sale or gift to Taylor and Brennan of an indefinite State claim against our City for back rents, was quite another affairutterly indefensible and atrocious. If any body ever saw any editorial justification of that performance in THE TRIBUNE, we utterly repudiate the paragraph, and insist that it must have been smuggled in while we slept. But the breaking up of the reign of Aldermanic corruption in that market-

place by the State lease was a wholesome opera-

It seems to be settled that the Bell men and

Douglas men have formed a coalition in Georgia.

tion, and we heartily rejoice in it.

Five members of each party are to constitute the electoral ticket; if their votes will elect either Bell or Douglas they are to be cast for that purpose; otherwise each five is to vote for its own candidate. This arrangement, which fully exhibits the weakness of Douglas and Johnson in that Southern State where they were supposed to be strongest, is denounced with great warmth by The Rome Courier, one of the most efficient journals of the Bell party in Georgia. " It has excited our most unqualified condemnation," says The Courier. "Such a shameless, unprincipled, insulting proposition was never before made to honest men. We look in vain for suitable terms with which to denounce it. Upon the part of the Douglas faction it is a confession of their 'utter imbecility, is prompted by the fear of the overwhelming and merited defeat which awaits them, and evinces a disregard, yes, a contempt for our honor, honesty, and fidelity to principle, which should meet with nothing but indignation and scorn. We could not agree to such a coaltition without surrendering those principles for which we have contended for years, and which we have regarded as essential to our interests, our safety, and our equality in the Union. We could not prove so faithless to our section, so recreant to our duty, as to join those whom we have always denounced as our worst enemies. and who are striving to put in power a party whose political heresies are more dangerous to the South than the doctrines of the Black Repub-'licans."

-If the more zealous advocates of Bell and Everett in the South receive with such indignation the comparatively equitable arrangement made in Georgia, what would they say to the scheme of the leaders of their party in New-York, who propose hat all the votes of the party should be given olid for Douglas ? Would they not say that such a scheme was a confession of utter imbecility, evincing a contempt for honor, honesty, and fidelity to principle? We fear they would.

The system of Bargain and Sale in politics, of which Mr. W. Hunt has made himself the chief advocate in this State, is denounced by the sunporters of Bell and Everett in the South in terms of considerable vigor. Thus The Baltimore Patriot speaks as follows of Hunt's late oration for

" Mr. Hunt, when he advocates the coalition of the Bell and Everett men of New-York with the Douglasites, does indeed what he has a perfect right to do, if he sees int-but what we intirely object to, as utterly unworthy the party and the men who have all their lives been opposing the Democratic party. We have all their lives been opposing the Democratic party. We are of that school of Whiggery which was supported by Clay and Webster: of that school which everywhere, in all places, upon all occasions, and for all reasons, opposes every species of Democracy. We will, under no circumstances, units with, cooperate with, or coalesce with, the Democracy—with either of its branches—for the benefit of its factions or caudidates—not us oranches—for the benefit of its factions or candidates—not even for the purpose of defeating the other—or oreaking up both. We desire to see the Democratic parties both crushed out and annihilated; but we wish to see it done by the popular senti-ment—by the People—by all branches of the Opposition."

But this intrigue of Hunt's is in its nature even more odious to all the friends of a reform in the National Administration than it is represented by The Patriot. For, if it should succeed, it could have two results: 1. A deep and injurious agitation of the whole country in view of the election of a President by Congress; followed by, 2. The election of Joe Lane by the Senate. That Lane would merely perpetuate and intensify the evils experienced under the administration of Mr. Buchanan will be admitted by every one who knows anything about the matter. Are Old Whigs and Americans willing to work and vote for such a consummation as that?

The Boston Courier declares that the National Union party at the North is a great deal stronger now than it was in 1856, when it gave Mr. Fillmore above 400,000 votes. A curious commentary on this allegation is afforded by the fact that in the Empire State the leaders of this party have sold out to the Douglasites, and have substantially made arrangments by which Mesers. Bell and Everett are not to be voted for at all. Such an intrigue looks not like conscious strength, but conscious weakness; not like earnest devotion to the principles of the party, so much as venal abandonment, not only of its candidates, but of its very organization.

"We are all for the success of Bell and Everett," says The Express, "by defeating Lincoln through " a mit ority of the Free States only, and by carrying the election to the Congress of the United States, where, under the operations of the Constitution, a wise, safer, and more experienced ' man will be chosen to discharge the dut es of the Presidenential office." That is to say, Joe Lane! Such is the scheme of Brooks, Hunt, and Duer for securing "the success of Bell and Ever-"ett." What precious humbug! Do they suppose the Americans and Old Whigs of this State are all ninmes, to se led into such a trap?

We hear from Georgia that a Houston Electoral ticket is about to be put up in that State, and that